# **PASSED--39 TO 34**

Tariff Bill Carried Through the Senate by a Party Vote.

HILL IS LEFT HIGH AND DRY

He Delivers a Pinal Despairing Gasp Against the Income Tax.

POPULISTS DIVIDED STRENGTH

Democrats "Dumped" Allen on Free Fenc Wire-Republicans Held Together-Im portant Anti-Trust Law "Rider" Adopted. Scene of Uproar at the Conclusion Rarely Witnessed in the Capitol.

o'clock last night, after having been debated for three months and one day, the tariff bill, amended to take effect August 1, 1894, passed the Sennte by a vote of \$4 to 39-a strict party vote, except Mr. Hill, who voted with the Republicans against the measure. The Populists divided their strength, two, Messrs. Kyle and Alien, voting in favor of the bill, and two, Mesers, Peffer and Stewart, against

The announcement of the close of the long struggle was the signal for a scene of uproar rarely witnessed in the grave and dignified Senate chamber. Some enthusiastle Senator in the exuberance of his joy threw his wellworn copy of the tariff bill high in air, ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs, and men cheered and shouted without re straint and without fear of the Vice President's reproving gavel,

The detailed vote was as follows:
Yeas—Alien, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cokrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mattue, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Rausonn, oach, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh and White— P.
Nays—Aldrich, Allis in, Carey Chandler, Cullem, Davis, Dixon, Bolph, Bubois, Frie, Gallinger, Hale, Haustrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Jones of Nevana, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Pation, Feffer, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller and Washburn—34.
The pairs were as follows (the Brat-named would have voted for the bill; the others against Hill.

Brice with Wolcott; Butler with Cameron Camden with Pettligrew; Gerlon with Wilson; Pugh with Hoar; McPherson with Morrili

great straggle Mr. Harris, the veteran parliamentar an in charge of the bill, announced that it would pass on the 3d of July or there would be no Fourth of July for the Senate of the Enined States. Until evening there were no sensational incidents.

During the day many members of the House, which was not in session, inc u ling Speaker Crisp, were spectators, and the galleries were well filled, not withstanding the terrific heat, But the proceedings were comparatively oull. A hard but hopeless fight was made by the Republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Sherman, to place wood on the dufiable list, Through the instrumentality of Mr. McLaurin (Dem.), of Miselssippl, the action of the Committee of the Whole in exempting the saiaries of United States judges and the President of the United States from the operation of the income tax was reversed to the Careet.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

A very important piece of legislation in the shape of an anti-trust law was placed on the bill as a rider without even so much as a division. It was designed, as Mr. Voorbees. chairman of the Finance Committee, said, to chairman of the Finance Committee, said, to insure "integrity in the execution of the law," it being admitted that any tariff system afforded abundant opportunity for the formation of trusts and combinations.

The first startling feature of the day, and the one which led to the climax of the evening, was the "dumping" of Mr. Allen, the Nebessian Populist, by sight Descent, bother.

braska Populist, by eight Democrats, led by Mr. Gorman, who refused to stand by the ac-tion of the committee placing fence wire on

the free list.

A few moments later the Finance Committee again left Mr. Alien high and dry. On Monday notice was given of an intention on the part of the committee to press an amendment continuing in force for the balance of the year the sugar bounty to the extent of 3-10ths of a cent per pound.

The opposition on the Democratic side was of such a character that the committee abandoned it, and when Mr. Allen pronosed it yesterday the Democrats voted solidly in opposition to it with the exception of the two Louisiana Senators, Messr. Blanchard and Caffery. The latter were as much disgusted as Mr. Allen, and it was all their associates could do to bring them in line two hours later when the bill was placed upon its final passage. the bill was piaced upon its final passage. When 8 o'clock came night had fallen, the great lamp in the Cap tol dome was affame and the Senate chamber a blaze of light. The galleries were crowded.

The closing nears of the debate were marked for the most part by good feeling between both sides of the chamber, although Senator Allen precipitated a rather bitter discussion by charging that he had been betrayed by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee, who had, as he alleged, agreed to support free barbest wire, and had suddenly witadrawn their support and allowed him to become the victim of the rules of the Senator, of which he was ignorant, thereby losing his power to insist on the amendment. Senator, of which he was ignorant, thereby losing his power to insist on the amendment. Senators were all the charge as a personal one, the defended his conduct from all unfair or dislomerable dealing, but Senator Allen persisted in declaring that the conduct was a violation of the party caucus.

OVER-ESTIMATED HIS GRIEVANCE. nator Manderson Interrupted Senator Allen to suggest that his barbed wire grievance had been overestimated,

Senator Harris cut off the debate by sum-Senator Harris cut off the debate by summarily moving to lay the amendment of Mr. Allen on the table; which was agreed to.
Senator Doloh at this point suggested to Mr. Harris that if the bill was to be passed it should be passed before 12 o'clock, as the Senator Harris redied that he hoped all Senators would sty qualifiate bill was disposed of, whether it occurred before or after 12 o'clock.
Senator Vilas pext offered an income tax

12 o'clock.

Semator Vilas next offered an income tax amendment probibiting internal revenue officers under severe penalties and dismissal from giving or publishing any information relative to the incomes, debts, credits, or passous to whom sums were due or owing, of

for a diminishing bounty, notice of which vote he had given some time before. Mr. Harris moved to lay it on the table, which was done. Senator Hill then secured a minor change in the innguage of a paragraph of the income tax, excepting state, municipal, and county taxes from running expenses of business concerns, which was stated by Mr. Vest and approved. An amendment to increase the lead duty was defeated, and then Senator Shoup presented a speech on mineral water, etc., proposing to increase the duty. It was voted down. An amendment to the income tax by Senator Chandler, exempting goods purchased for resale or materials, was accepted. The bill then passed to its third reading at 10 o'clock.

SENATOR SMITH'S ADDRESS

the income tax. In the course of his remarks he declared he had worked consistently for tariff reform while remembering that their in-terests ought to be protected, and that the Democratic party had never been a free trade party. He reiterated his opposition to the in-come tax, but stated that he was willing to see come tax, but stated that he was willing to see it tried, especially as several important amendments had been adopting exempting savings banks, mut nd insurance, and building loan societies. He closed with warm words of praise for the bill, and said: "I shall vote for it, because in the words of the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. Hill), I am a Democrat."

ALLEN FALLS INTO LINE. Senator Allen then arose and announced that he should vote for the bill, although by did not entirely approve it, especially sugar schedule; but he wanted tariff reform, and hoped the bill would be in better shape and hoped the bill would be in better shape when it came out of conference. He stated that while his constituents might think he had made a mistake, he felt sure that they would revise their judgment. He preferred the bill to the McKinley act.

Mr. Hill then arose. "Explanations," said he, "seem to be in order." Then he read a speech of great force, which was listened to with close interest on both sides of the chamber and in the galleries.

\*The majority of the Democratic Senators of this body, of which thirty-one are from the South, allied with the Populist and with six

Republicans, have insisted upon the retention of an income tax in the pending measure.

"I have carnestly appealed to my party friends to eliminate this objection the feature, but my appeals have been in vain. I have warned them of the dangers to which, in my judgment, they were unnecessarily subjecting the Lomocratic party, but they have chosen to disregard them, as was their privilege. They have preferred the retention of an odious income tax in a tariff bill regardless of what the consequences may be.

nent Democratic success in any northern state for many years to come.

"You array against us in almost solid front the entire hostiness men of the country. You fost upon the party a principle of taxation never sanctioned by any Democratic netional convention. You donot 'e- an to realize that you have no jurisdiction to adu to or change the principles of our party, but you disregard precedent in your mad haste to adopt a Popullat principle. You have purposely and obstinately historically on the principle of the income tax in this bill, so as to compel Democratic Senators either to vote for the income tax or to vote against the whole bill. You have left them no other alternative.

"This was unfair, unjust, impolitic. This course was adopted, not thoughtlessly, but designedly, not that you loved tariff reform less, but you loved an income tax more. Mr. President, as between a popullatic insome tax on the one hand and a Reputilican tariff law on the other. I choose the latter as the least of two evils.

"Aa between pernicious class legislation."

other. I choose the latter as the least of two evils.

"As between pernicious class legislation fraught with dangerous consequences to the country on the one hand, and simply high tariff taxation on the other, I prefer to endure the latter, at least for a brief period, if I am compelled to choose between them. I do this not eithout some reductance, because I always regret to differ with party friends, but the consciousness of right and my own suffersames for, bid any other course. Besides, you have made my path of duty an easy one.

DOESN'T SUIT ANYBODY, SAYS DAVID. "The Senate bill—the Gorman compromise bill Democratic party nor to the country. There is Democratic party nor to the country. The con-no mistaking public sentiment upon this point. The true principles of tariff reform have been sacrificed in the effort to secure the retention of anincome tax. This the country believes, this the country understands. We promised the people and we are giving them a stone. We country understands. We promised the people bread and we are giving them a stone. We promised them free raw materials, and we are giving them taxed coad, taxed iron ore, taxed coke, taxed lead ore, and other taxed raw ma-

giving them taxed coal, taxed iron ore, taxed coke, taxed lead ore, and other taxed raw materials.

"They expected free sugar, but we are taxing not only that article but o her necessaries of life. We do not need both a sugar tax and an income tax, but it seems that consideration other than those of revenues to the treasury have dictated and retained both. The provisions of the bill are not consistent. They violate well-established Democratic principles. They are unfair in their discriminations, and their enactment will place the party in a false and untenable position.

"It is clear that the bill in its present form should be changed, modified, and improved. This can easily be done, and it is our duty to do so mow, before it is too late. As it now stands, it puts our party on the defensive, it repudiates our piedges, it exposes us to just criticism and ridicale, which ought to be avoided. Eliminate the income tax, and there is no difficulty in framing an honest, consistent, and genuine tariff bill upon strict revenue lines with all raw materials free, which can be passed by the vote of every bemocratic Senator without the aid of a single Populist vote, and which the country would welcome and approve. This is not seen pretended to be such a measure. Numerous Senators around the Democratic principles have been surrendered or larreered away to secure the triumph of this bouched compremise measure with its really acceptable to no one. I am sure that if they expressed their

REVENUE REVISION OR NOTHING, "Let there be a genuine, sincere, and essential triumph for the cause of revenue revision or nene at all. If Republican protection was a fraud and a robbery, as we declared in the Chicago platform, is Democratic protection any the less and

fraud and a robberg, as we declared in the Chicago platform, is Democratic protection any the less so?

"If we are to have an income tax and a sugar tax both, then, unless theother provisions of the hill prove impotent, we shall be net with an enormous surplus, against which we protested so vigorously a few years ago, and is it now to be said that a Democratic surplus is less objectionable than a Republican surplus?

"This is not a Democratic bill I am sure. It is not a distinctly hepublican bill. It is not a Populist bill entire, but is a mixture of all—it is a rag bag production, it is a crazy quilt combination, it is a splendid nothing. I believe the income tax leature as a whole and in many of its details to be unconstitutional.

"But why delay the Senate? My objections to the bill have been stated over and over again and it is useless to repeat them. Each Senator must be the judge of his own duty to his country and his party in a crisis like this. Least no reflections upon those who differ with me.

"This bill does not meet the public expeciations, out at best is an empty and beganity fulfillment of the Damocratic pledges. It does those things which it ought not to an Mr. President, I do not fail to appreciate the gravity of the situation, but the course which duty and consistency require me to pursue at this hour, is as clear to me as the noon-day sun.

"Sink of swim, live or die, survive or perish," I cannot, and with the spile in the galleries, who could not help lust admire life courage and persistency of the brilliant New Yorker.

Senator Aldrich then stated for the Republicans that they had no apploacies to make. They had opposed the bill, and he called attention to the fact that not a single Democrat had rose in its defense.

Senator Andrich then stated for the Republicant had to be enacted. He also predicted a reduction in the wages of American laborers as a result of its passage.

### KEPT THE SPIRIT ON EARTH

Awkward Accident to a Visitor from the Summerland.

PINNED DOWN BY A BOOKCASE

The Spirit Had Materialized in Dr. Wales House-Feared An Effort to Detain Her and Attempted to Escape-The Form Was that of Mrs. Keeler Clad in Airy Garb.

Dr. Frank Anderson, of 1628 Nineteenth street northwest, refuses absolutely to become a convert to spiritualism, notwithstanding

The reason given for his peremptory refusa is that at the seance by means of which it others should be convinced of their supernat ural power, controlled by the adherents of that faith, and their free intercourse with the dwellers in spirit land, the good spirit some curtains and was actually imprisoned by a vulgarly material bookcase accidentally falling upon her.

few evenings ago for the especial benefit of Dr. Anderson and his friends, was held at the residence of Dr. Philip S. Waies, No. 817 was about to leave the city with his family for a brief holiday, and those having his spiritual welfare at heart sought to convert him to the true faith before his departure, Accordingly the seance at Dr. Wales house

When the awkward accident occurred, When the awk-ward accident occurred, which nipped the budding faith of Dr. Anderson and some others, the "spirit" screamed for help. The lights were quickly turned up and several of the men present rushed to the "spirit's" rescue. When the neavy bookease was removed the "spirit" was discovered to be identical with the medium in the person of Mrs. Keeler, of No. 1314 I street, a lady well known in Washington.

THE SPIRIT PLITTED ABOUND. According to the story as told by some of hose who were present before the unfortunate overturning of the bookcase, the spirit flitted around the large parlors in Dr. Wales' flitted around the large pariors in Dr. wates house, its head enshrined in a sort of a Shakinah, its legs only being clearly visible from a beautiful irridescent but subdued light; beautiful hands were at times seen apparently floating in the air, tambourines and banjos played, tables turned, and distinct rappings were heard, all apparently the result of the spirit or the supernatural power of the medium.

have promised, to sacredly observe these re-quirements.

At one time when the visible "spirit" came near to Dr. Wales he made a motion, which Mrs. Keeler afterward said she believed to be a pass to catch the spirit. She accordingly rushed to concal hereit in the improvised cabinet formed by heavy currains attached to a bookease, dividing off a portion of the back parior.

parior.

In her haste she trod upon the curtain and gave it a violent puil, which brought the bookense down with a crash upon the "spirit." effectually imprisoning her. The caslight was hastily turned on, and it was found that the form belonged to Mrs. Keeler, although she was not in the garb worn when she retired into the cabinet.

The full gaslight brought out with cruel distinctiveness the fact that her large and tully material body was clothed only in a loose flowing black gauze garment and a pair

loose flowing black gauze garment and a pair of long black silk stockings. The latter had been rubbed with a peculiar phosphorescent preparation, which gave the "spirits" legs the proper ghostly hues.

Whether from physical pain or native modesty in being discovered by men in the costume of spirithaid, Mrs. Keeler fainted. She was attended and restored to consciousness by Drs. Wales and Andersor, but remained for some time in an hysterical condition. She was taken home in his carriage by Dr. Wales, by whom she has since been attended.

tended.

A Times reporter saw Mrs, Keeler yesterday, and she appeared to have recovered thoroughly. She refused absolutely to discuss the accident, saving "it was a private scance and does not concern the public in any way. I will neither deny nor affirm the story of which you are in possession."

way. I will neither deny nor annual of which you are in possession."

Dr Waies was disposed to make light of the occurrence. He said that only a few books fell, but tacitly admitted that the facts were as stated by the reporter. "There were ten or a dozen ladies and only three or four gentlemen present," he said. "It was a prigentlemen present," he said. "It was a prigentlemen present," he said. "It was a pri-vate party, and the affair does not possess any Centure of public interest."

Dr. Wales is reputed to be much interested in spiritualism, but he assured The Times

Four Members of It Have Now Taken Their

OLEAN, N. Y., July 3 .- The neighboring village of Hinsdale is aroused over another sulcide in the locally famous Byan family. The At the Government Printing Office last victim of the latest trazedy is John Ryan, a section foreman on the narrow gauge division of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad. He was found yesterday morning hanging to a rafter in a garret at his home. It is the same house in which Mrs. Bridget Ryan, his sister, killed herself with a shotgun just a year ago. Directly opposite the Ryan dwelling are the lurined ruins of a harn in which the man's father hanged himself about twenty-live years ago.

His mother was killed while waiking on the Erie tracks a few years ago, and it is said she voluntarily used that means of ending her life.

Discharge at the Wagner Car Works.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—The Wagner Palace Car Company has discharged 238 men from its shops on Broadway. This was done because there was not enough work to keep the entire force busy.

"We expected some of the men would be laid off this Summer," said an employe, "on account of slack work, but had no idea there would probably have said now, but had no idea there would probably have said now, but had no idea there would probably have said now, but stindly warning from a friend quieted him. Seven more employes of the Printing Office were discharged yesterday morring. They were more employes of the printing Office were discharged yesterday morring. They were more employes of the printing Office were discharged yesterday morring. They were more employes of the printing Office were discharged yesterday morring. They were good palatations on the Bokhara banks of the Amobarya, the great river of Contral Asia.

Coi Jacques, who represented Lawrence, the American claimant of the Townley cutate. Was victim of the latest tragedy is John Ryan, a

Mme. Carnot, but she has declined it.

The Russian government has served notice upon the Japaness government that Russia will not permit Japan to occupy Corea.

A strong company is forming in St. Petersburg for the purpose of cetabiliting extensive cotton plantations on the Bokhara banks of the Amobarya, the great river of Contral Asia.

Coi Jacques, who represented Lawrence, the American claimant of the Towniey entates, was arrested in London yesterday charged with fraudulent practices in connection with the claim.

HURT BY THE PADDLE.

Sugh Lavery Brings a Damage Sult Against Superintendent BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Hugh Lavery, jr., has brought suit in the supreme court against Zebulon R. Brockway, superintendent of the Elmira reformatory, for \$10,000 damages. He was sent down to the reformatory in October, 1889, and the following year was transferre

to Dannemora prison, where he was confined until January of the current year.

In his computant he sets forth as the grounds for the action his experience with the puddle, cisiming that he was knocked down, struck in the head, kicked, and suffered internal injury, which have disabled and incapacitated him for all time. A summora was served on the apperintendent year mons was served on the superintendent yes-terday and the case will probably come to trial next September.

EDITORS IN CONTEMPT.

They Serve a Term in Jall Rather Than

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 3.-The supre ourt has sustained Judge Scott's decision in the Burke and Grown contempt cases and remanded them to that judge. They are editors of the Times Journal, and made some criticism of the fedge, for which they were

criticism of the fydge, for which they were adjudged guilty of contempt and sentenced to serve ten days in jail and pay a fine of \$250 each. They served the term and then were released on an appeal bond.

This decision sends them back to jail until the \$250 is paid. Brown has paid his \$250, but Burke, in the meantime retired from the paper, refused to pay, and is in jail. Judge Scott refuses to accept an apology or make any concessions, and it is presumed that Burke will serve out his term.

RUMORS OF A DUEL.

President Dupuy and Speaker De Mahy in

Pants, July 3.-An uproar in the Chambe between Mm. Dupuy and De Mahy. As the shouting of the Socialists prevented the Premier from making himself heard, he turned to M. De Mahy and mutely appealed to him to restore order. But M. De Mahy affected to ignore the Premier, whereupon the latter resumed his seat, saying hotly to M. De Mahy: "You do not preside. You do not insure 10-peet for the government or the

tribune."

This caused M, de Mahy to retort, with unusual warmth: "Be silent. Listen to the speaker."

Both Premier Dupuy and Vice President De Mahy left the chamber in an excited mood at the end of the sitting, and it was rumored that a duel between them would be fought. This rumor, however, was subsequently denied.

PRENDERGAST MUST HANG.

After Two Hours' Deliberation the Jury Find Him Not Insane.

CHICAGO, July 3 .- Prendergast, the assassi of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, was declared "not insane" by a jury in Judge Haynes court this afternoon, and under sentence of the court must be hanged Friday, July 13, The jury was out just two hours and five

minutes.

Prendergast sat unmoved during the whole proceeding. He made no outery, and was at once removed to his cell in the jail. His counsel will move for a new trial, and if this be not granted they have expressed their intention of carrying the matter to the Supreme Court.

tention of carrying and the instructions of Court.

When the jury received the instructions of the court and retired to deliberate, the court-room was more crowded than at any time secretoism in this trial, which has attracted so much attention. Prendergast sat unmoved during the reading of Judge Paye's charge. His mother and brother were in the court

deemed that he failed to realize the nature of the present proceedings; if he failed to ap-preciate his present position before the law touching his execution, or that he was in such a state of mind as to disable him from pre-paring for death; in short, if his execution on

## MUST STAY IN THE DEATH-TRAP.

Little Probability of Action By Congress This Session on a New Government Printing Office.

There is little probability now of any action on a new Government Printing Office this ession. Chairman Bankhead, of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, does not esitate to admit the fact, and a number of mambers of the House have expressed the same opinion.

While many members regret that the present unsatisfactory building must remain in use for another year, certain economists are pleased. One member expressed him s if yesterday as very glad that the measure and not passed, as it was unnecessary, and added that the jobs behind it, in the way of aiding the owners of certain plots of land suggested as a site, have really killed the project for

the present.

As a matter of fact, few members desire to have the building placed on a government reservation. Congress realizes as well as any one else the importance of preserving all government land now desired to parks and a more as it is. serving all government land now de-voted to parks and 8 nares as it is. The sug-gestion that such and should be used has only been a buffer against the selecting of either one of the two or three private plots that have been suggested.

At the Government Printing Office last night the printers in discussing the matter did so in words that fully expressed their dis-appointment.

tragedy, into which the elements of actual military power play the leading part, is now government has been raised. Not against rallways are the American Bailcontending, for the glittering steel in the hands of men whose trade is only to kill is nterposed to the end that United States mails erstate commerce shall once more resame their normal movement.

Traffic by rail in this city is in a most de dorable condition, every effort to raise the hand to set a-turning the wheels of com merce, the pury effort of the handful of by thousands of strikers and their friends.

President Cleveland to-day decided that show of military force must be made. Todivided into detachments of 100 to 150 mer and having a number of gatting guns, were deployed at different points through the city and suburbs where trouble has been most frequent, and this fact seems to have acted as a quietus upon the strikers, though occasion ally some hot ones announced in loud tones

By common consent the strikers, it is hinted, have called off their dogs until after the Fourth. Contrary to expectation, the hreatened riots at Blue Island did not materialize, no radically aggressive action being taken by either side, the railroads preferring to await the arrival of the Faderal troops, and at a late hour to-night all was quiet there.

deviltry punctuated the day's events, including the chasing away from the stock vards by artempting to get out a train.

President Debs, of the A. R. U., says to-

night that a settlement of the strike on a basis satisfactory to all concerned will be made by Saturday. It is probable that a meeting be tween the officials of the A. R. U. and the general managers' association will be held within forty-eight hours. Mayor Hopkins has been quietly negotiating with both sides, and the meeting will be the result of his

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Col. J. P. Martin, who was in charge of the Department of the Missouri in the absence of Gen. Neison A. Miles, received a telegram from Gen. Scho-

sisting of the Filteenth infantry and the Seventh cavalry and the artillery, for the city. Col. Martin and that when the troops arrived the commanding officer would at once confer with Marshal Arnoid as to where the troops

with Marshal Arnoid as to where the troops should be placed.

The disposition of the troops was decided upon to-night as follows:

At Blue Island, where the most serious trouble had occurred, 150 men; at Grand Crossing, 100 men; at the stock yards, 100 infantry and fifty or sixty cavalry. It was decided to divide a battery of artillery into three sections and pla e them at Blue Island, the stock yards, and at South Chicago. To the latter point was assigned also 150 infantry.

POWDER STOLEN.

POWDER STOLEN. Great anxiety was created to-day among railroad officials by the theft of a quantity of powder at Lansing. The fact that to-morrow is a holiday, allowing the strike to be strengthened and reinforced by thousands of workingmen, who are already giving the situ-ation a serious aspect, adds gravely to the

Deputy Sheriff Spoars :t Roseland telephones to the sheriff's office that in his opinion the stealing of the powder was for the purpose of blowing up the bridges at those points to prevent the arrival of deputies.

Master Workman Lindholm, chief of the Knights of Labor in Chicago and Cook county, was in conference with the leaders of the A. R. U. to-day. He said after the conference "We are ready to go on strike when asked and we shall obey an order for a walk out to a man. The Knights of Labor are heart and soul with the A. R. U., and Mr. Sovereign is doing all he can to assist us in the fight."

No definite action was taken at the A. R. U. directory meeting to-day toward calling on the trades unions for aid.

National Secretary Dowd, of the Marine Engineers' Association, sends the following to the Associated Press: "A statement has gone out that the marine engineers are likely to strike out of sympathy for the so-called Pulman boycott, and that meetings to this end have been held in Chicago. These statements are ait absolutely groundless."

Late to-night officials of the Chicago and Northwestern amounce that they have come to an understanding with their men in every

Features of the Strike At Various Rail-PITTSBURG, Pa., July 3.—There has been no trouble in this city, as far as the hauling of passenger trains with Pullman cars attached

HELD AT BAY BY BAYONETS

The mail train due here from the west this morning is "dead" on the switch at Ashley, Ind., twenty-five miles west of here. The switches are spiked, and strikers guard them. The mail due here from the east is detained at Del Ray, Mich. Superintendent E. A. Gould, of the Wabsah road, has wired the district atforney that mails are being held at Del Ray, and asks for militia to move the trains. The strikers will consent to the transportation of a mail car without passenger cars attached, but the officials of the road say that the whole train must move.

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St. Louis, July 3.-At East St. Louis all the warehouse laborers struck, closing every freight house, and therefreight, except such few carload lots as may creep through the blockade consigned in entirety to merchants direct. Not a single road

own business with its own crews is the 8t. Louis, keokuk and Northwestern division of the Burlington system.

This morning, however, the switch and yardmen in the 8t. Louis and South St. Louis yards of the Iron Mountain road returned to work, and it is expected that those in the Missouri Pacific yards will return in a short time. So far on the entire Gould system there has been no violation of any kind whatever, simply a suspension of traffic in the freight department. All passenger trains have been moving practically on time, the coming in this morning being entirely on this system. The equipment has the full complement of the various cars ordinarily used. This is much the situation on all the other roads so far as passenger traffic is concerned. The arrivals in some cases, as a r sult of outside strikes, are delayed but out-going trains move promptly, though a few purely local trains whose service can be performed by others leaving at or near the same hours have been taken off. To-night, however, and until the strike is over, the Wabash will stop running its night trains, handling only its day traffic.

WABASH TRAINS TIED UP.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.-Up to to-night on the Wabash. The other roads entering the Union station are the Canadian Pacific Detroit, Lansing and Northern, and the Flint and Pere Marquette. As the crews of the two car ferries of the Canadian road are on strike, its passengers are sent across to Wind-sor to take the trains. The other two roads are making up their trains with their own

during the reading of Judge Payne's charge. His mother and brother were in the courtroom.

Judge Payne's charge was considered a
fair exposition of the law. It confined the
jury to the consideration of the point that the
prisoner had gone insane since the verilict of
the jury which held firm responsible for the
murder of Mayor Harrison and affixed the
death pennity. The jurors could, however,
the court said, find Prendergast insane if they

PROVISIONS GETTING SCARCE.

Only a Day's Supply of Ice in Chicago and CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.-There is but one lay's supply of ice in Chicago. An ice famine is imminent, together with all perishable goods. Unless there is a let up tomorrow night will find no ice for any pur-

pose in this city.

"We have twent-five or thirty carloads of ice melting on the railroad tracks," said the manager for James P. Smith & Co. to-day, "simply because the railroads cannot bring the cars into the city. Every business house that uses ice, as well as every home, is threatened with total deprivation by to-morrow aight. There has been no advance in the price to the consumer, nor will there be, simply a question of getting the ice all over. We have been in business over forty years; been through fire, storms, bank failures, and panics, but never experienced such a time as this, affecting every man, woman, and child in this city, the sick in hospitals and in their homes."

The situation as regards vegetables, fruits, and other perishable provisions is not so serious, though, if the tie-up continues long, it will become so.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Not a pound of Callfornia fruit has been received in this city in three days, when there should have been hundre's of carloads, destined for the markets in the East. The last lot received was one carload of mixed fruits, cherries, plums, peaches, apricots and a few apples, and was sold before it was unloaded. Now

lo of at East Buffaio and dressed in their icehouses, which is not much considering the
demand.

To-day there is not a pound of meat in
sight bound for Buffaio, and there is not likely
to be until the end of the strike one way or
the other. It is impossible to get fresh meat
into the eastern market any other way except
via Buffaio. There is nothing on the way
here, so that practically the world east of
Chicago looks to this city for its supply of
meats. At the best the situation is a very
serious one. With only a limited supply on
hand, and no prospect of any coming in, and
with all the eastern cities flooding the big
dealers here with orders for meat, it looks
very much as though the supply would not
last many days. Prices have gone up, too, at
an alterning rate. On live stock the price has
gone up 75 cents per hundred weight and on
dressed meats from 20 to 50 cents per hundred weight. The retail price has been advanced from 2 to 3 cents per pound.

At Dold's pack house this afternoon it was
stated that while there was no immediate danger of a serious famine in this city, outside
cities sast of herewould feel the famine in the
course of a day or two.

## TROOPS SENT TO THE FRONT

Important Action Decided Upon at the Cabinet Meeting.

ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT

irst Instance of Using the Military to Enforce the Interstate Commerce Law-Mo Clash Between Soldiers and Strikers An-

The Cabinet session began at 11 o'clo and every phase of the situation was care-fully canvassed. The Secretary of War laid ing any emergency that may arise, and they were approved. He also reviewed the innorning to Gen. Miles prior to his dep for Chicago. It is understood that Gen. Miles' return to his headquarters was hastened by an intimation from the department that

at within an hour Attorney General Olney That it must have been of an important character was evidenced by the fact that hasty calls went out from the White House for the Secretary of War and Gen. Schofield. The latter was first to respond, and was soon in close consultation with the President.

The report coming from Chicago that the troops had been ordered from Fort Sheridan

troops had been ordered from Fort Sheridan to Blue Island was, to say the least, premature. The troops were really ordered to hold themselves in readiness to respond instantly to a call for active service at Blue Island. A special train was to be held in readiness at the fort, and it will not be necessary for the troops to go through Chicago, but only as far as the Belt Line railroad and thence over the junction to Blue Island.

One result of the Cabinet meeting was a resolution to adhere to the policy of directing all movements of troops from Washington directly, except in case of a riot regulring immediate action. It is not believed to be wise to allow the troops to act at the whim of a deputy or a marshal who might "lose his head" in the face of danger, and, therefore, while assisting in the discharge of judicial processes, the troops will be kept strictly under military command in the first instance, and secondly under the control of the President.

So far the troops have been called out only in strict conformity with the statutes viz. President to employ them to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States wherever they may be forcibly opposed or their execution forcibly obstructed. The Federal court having decided that the present attitude of the strikers is in violation of the

marshal and the United States district attor-ney, and the United States judge having cer-tified to the President that it is impracticable to otherwise execute the orders of the court, the troops under command of Col. Crofton at Fort Sheridan, consisting of eight companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and a bat-tery of light artillery, have been ordered to Chicago to enforce the laws of the United States."

The order was sent in the shape of a tele-

gram directed to Col. Martin, Gen. Miles' adjutant general, and the next in command of the department of the Missouri in his ab-

Gen. Schofield kept in telegraphic com munication with the army headq Chicago throughout the evening. By 8 o'clock he had received word that the order moving

ought to 'ight in the case of Mrs. Mitchell

Baker, who, murdered her four children at